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CANNEY'S MUSIC STORE,
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COMMERCIAL CLUB WHISKEY.

A Pure Beverage, Especially Adapted For
Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It

BOTTLED BY EUGENE LYNCH, BOSTON, MASS

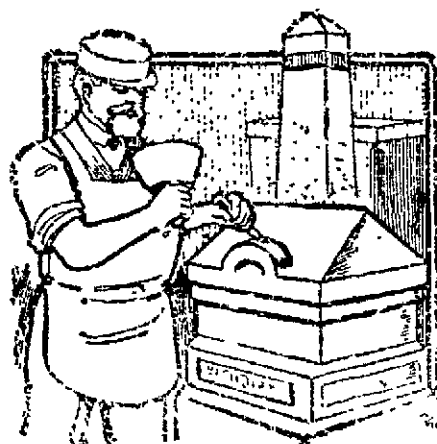
Thomas Loughlin Islington Street

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CANARIES AND CAGE SUPPLIES.

HARTZ MOUNTAIN AND ST. ANDREASBURG
BIRDS A SPECIALTY.

A. P. WENDELL & CO.
2 MARKET SQUARE.



THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monu-
ments in work in the best and most appropriate
style, employing material which experience
has shown to be best fitted to retain its color
and quality.
We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester,

Shop and

No. 2 W.

SNOW SHOVELS. SLEIGH BELLS.
AXES

SKATES

Try one of our new Safety Razors.

Rider & Cotton
65 MARKET STREET.

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR
AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the embarker is
again prepared to take charge and keep
in order much lots in any of the cemeteries of the
city as may be intrusted to his care. He will
also give careful attention to the turfing and
grading of them, also to the cleaning of monu-
ments and headstones, and the removal of bodies.
In addition to work at the cemeteries he will
do turfing and grading in the city at short
notice.
Cemetery lots for sale, also Logan and Turf.
Orders left at his residence, corner of Rich-
mond avenue and North street, or by mail, or left
with Oliver W. Hanover, corner to S. & S. Webster
on Market street, will receive prompt attention.

M. J. GRIFFIN.

Gray & Prime

DELIVER

COAL

IN BAGS

NO DUST

NO NOISE

311 Market St. Telephone 84.

AN ACT OF VANDALS.

They Play Dirty Trick At Les-
ter's Granite Works.

Store For Fitz John Porter Statue
Has Been Defaced.

It Was Being Out For The Base
Of The Shaft.

Sometime between the hours of five
o'clock last Saturday afternoon,
when the men quit work, and seven
o'clock the following Monday morn-
ing, when work was resumed, some
person or persons unknown entered
the granite sheds of Alderman
Thomas G. Lester, on Water street,
and defaced several large blocks of
granite that were in process of cut-
ting to be used in the base of the new
Fitz John Porter statue.

Whoever did the job made it very
evident that the vandalism was in-
tended as an act of hostility against
the Fitz John Porter statue, for many
smaller and finished pieces of marble
work were easier of access than the
stones defaced. These were not
touched, but the work of destruction
was confined solely to the big granite
base of the Porter shaft.

The stone most harmed was a five-
ton piece of granite intended as a
corner stone of what is known as the
"second" base. The corners of this
stone were chipped off as if by use
of heavy hammers and chisels.

In the center of the stone lay a
small "die" or monument, which had
evidently been lifted bodily and
hurled down upon the face of the
stone with terrific force, disfiguring
the glazed surface.

Proprietor Lester of the works
was seen this morning. "Yes," said
he, "somebody has been paying un-
invited calls to my granite sheds after
hours and knocking the dollars out of
my pocket with a sledge hammer,
but you can bet it will not occur
again. I have guards at the works now
and as soon as a stone is completed
from now on it will be securely boxed
up and placed under lock and key."

"The damage done on Sunday was
considerable and was certainly done
by somebody who knows all about
granite and the use of granite cut-
ters' tools, for tools were used on the
defaced base stones."

"I cannot tell the exact amount of
damage that has been done, for I am
not certain yet that the stone is a
complete loss. Of course a stone can
be cut down and chipped corners
taken out that way, but if a contract
calls for stone of certain dimensions
and you go to work and cut it down,
it will not pass inspection when the
job is completed."

"I have the lower or 'first' base
stones of the Fitz John Porter statue
all complete and ready for laying.
The 'second' base stones I am at work
on now, and it was one of the largest
of these that was so roughly used."

"I have had no labor trouble with
my men, nobody has been discharged
by me and I did not know that I had
an enemy in the world. The job was
done by somebody opposed to the
Fitz John Porter statue."

DRIVER EUGENE B. PARKER, FIREMAN.

Had Sixteen

Driver Eugene B. Parker, fireman
chemical engine is one of the Portsmouth
ans of the Portsmouth. He has held the position
for 16 years, having served with the engine
years on the Kearsarge hose truck and
twelve years on the chemical.

During his term of service on this
engine he has had but three pairs of
horses, including the animals re-
cently purchased. The first horses
driven with the chemical were the
blacks, formerly used by Driver Mc-
Carthy on the hook and ladder truck.
Then the bays, lately declared unfit
for further service, were purchased
and finally the big greys, now in use,
were assigned to the engine. Mr.
Hoyt is of the opinion that these lat-
ter will prove valuable animals. They
are intelligent and learn quickly and
after being trained half a day came
out of their stalls and took their
places in front of the engine as

promptly as old timers. They are
afraid of nothing and at the still
alarm fire in the office of J. A. and A.
W. Walker on Friday evening, gave
absolutely no trouble.

Driver Hoyt has never had an ac-
cident of any kind, a creditable re-
cord, which he believes to be due in
great measure to the efficient aid ren-
dered by his assistant, William Fer-
nald.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., Feb. 3.
Mrs. Rose Amee has been in Salem
for several days, called there by the
illness of her brother.

William Abrams of Boston was the
guest of relatives in town over Sun-
day.

Miss Theodosia Reynolds of Cam-
bridge, Mass., is the guest of her
aunt, Mrs. James Plaisted, Woodlawn
avenue.

David Stimson is confined to his
home on Pearson street by a severe
cold.

Mrs. Olive Chauncey is quite sick
at the home of her daughter, Mrs.
James Richardson.

Mrs. Henry Peirce is confined to
her home at the Intervene with a se-
vere cold.

Miss Emma Gerry of North Kittery
had the misfortune to fall on the ice
Sunday and break the bone of her
left wrist in three places.

William Bond, who was discharged
Saturday, goes to New York Wednes-
day, to secure employment.

Horatio Manson is unable to at-
tend to his duties at the navy yard on
account of a severe attack of rheuma-
tism.

Homer Huntington has resigned his
position at the navy yard on account
of illness and left for his home in
Indiana about two months ago for a
month's rest. His many friends here
will regret to learn of his illness,
which prevents his return.

Mrs. Margaret Root and her niece,
Francis Gilson, are going to Methuen,
Mass., to pass a few weeks with
relatives there.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Jenkins, who
have recently moved into their new
house on the Whipple road, were ten-
dered a surprise last evening by their
young son, Harold. About twenty-five
of their neighbors and friends walked
in to pass a pleasant evening at the
pretty new home. They succeeded,
as Kittery folks always do, and the
rooms were made to resound with
happy voices for many hours. Cake
and hot chocolate were enjoyed and
the merry throng left for their sever-
al homes at a late hour, leaving their
best wishes.

About thirty of the friends of Miss
Eva Bunker gave her a surprise last
evening at her home on Otis avenue.
The young folks were bent on a jolly
good time and they certainly had it.
Many amusing games were enjoyed.
The callers were well supplied with
candy and fruit. These surprise par-
ties seem to be getting quite popular.

Carpenter John W. Stimson, U. S.
N., remains in a very critical condi-
tion at his home on Pine street.

Mrs. J. E. Hatch of Kittery depot
has been called to her home in West
Somerville, Mass., by the serious ill-
ness of her mother.

Mrs. S. A. Brooks and daughter,
Mary C., will leave the last of this
week for Syracuse, N. Y., where they
will be the guests of Fred L. Brooks
and family for several weeks.

Miss Ida Hatch, who has been quite
ill at her home on Echo street, is able
to be out, which is pleasing to her
many friends.

Mrs. Horace B. Parker was calling
on friends in town yesterday. Mr.
and Mrs. Parker are to go South very
soon to pass a month or two.

Miss Susie L. Hubbard will leave
tomorrow for Manchester, N. H.,
where she will be the guest of rela-
tives.

Mr. E. G. Parker has been appointed
aid-marshal with the rank of colonel,
in the 1st Regiment of General J. F. Stew-
art's brigade, Chief of the G. A.

Mr. E. G. Parker will be held
on Thursday evening, Feb. 5th. Let
everybody make an effort to at-
tend. The proceeds are cordially in-
vited to the navy yard.

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GETTING THINGS READY.

War And Navy Departments Not
To Be Caught Napping.

New England Coast Defenses Prepared
For Possible War.

Cruiser Raleigh Waiting At This
Navy Yard For Sailing Orders.

The effect of the Venezuelan contro-
versy has been very noticeable at all
seaport cities along the New England
shoreline where there are navy yards
or coast fortifications.

At Fort Constitution, it is under-
stood, the officers are showing the
greatest activity.

All armament is being put in the
very pink of condition and it is un-
derstood that extra supplies of ammuni-
tion have been ordered forwarded
there. The big guns have been thor-
oughly oiled and everything put in
first-class condition. This applies al-
so to the Gerrish Island defenses.

It is not to be judged from this
that any conflict with Germany or
other nations is actually anticipated,
but the general activity is in line
with the policy adopted by the gov-
ernment within the past few years to
be in full readiness for any emer-
gency that might possibly arise.

While Portsmouth's system of for-
tifications is by no means in a com-
pleted state, a good deal of work has
been accomplished and it is extreme-
ly probable that there are big guns
enough installed at the harbor en-
trance to render a pretty good ac-
count of themselves against any hos-
tile fleet which might ever attempt to
invade these waters.

The only ship of great importance
at this naval station is the U. S. S.
Raleigh, now thoroughly rebuilt and
with a full complement of officers and
men. She now awaits orders for any
duty.

The Raleigh is a protected cruiser
and was the ship to fire the first shot
at Manila.

The only other vessel at the yard is
the captured Spanish cruiser Reina
Mercedes, now dismantled and being
fitted as a receiving ship.

The Raleigh has all her stores on
board and is ready for a three years'
cruise. She is simply awaiting orders
from the navy department.

During the past two weeks the
yard has been put in thorough order
with a force of men and an equipment
sufficient for any emergency.

A PLAN WORTH TRYING.

Familiarity with the post check cur-
rency plan is the chief essential to
unqualified approval. Acquaintance
with it is easy. The government is-
sues \$1, \$2, and \$5 bills, much like
Bank of England notes, having blank
spaces thereon. These bills possess
all the virtues of our present currency,
with this new one added: That when
the owner of one of them desires to
remit it through the mails he sticks
on a two-cent stamp, cancels it, writes
in the blank spaces his name and the
name of the payee and the operation
transforms the currency into a check
which will be paid, on identification,
by any money order post office or by
any bank. This, we should say, is the
extreme of facility and simplicity. It
provides everybody with a check
book which he can fill out at will,
without the trouble even of making a
deposit! We would get clean, fresh,
new bills always. The west, which,
owing to its distance from the points
of issue, is forced to handle more
filthy and germ-carrying money than
the east, must appreciate the improve-
ment.

No curtailment of the present
money order system is contemplated
save to the extent that the people les-
sen its operation by the change to the
far more convenient way of sending
remittances which the post check
provides. The farmer need not go to
the post office nor the city business-
man send to the sub-station. It is an
additional convenience which un-
doubtedly would become widely and
warmly popular in the first six
months of its operation. Merchants
will welcome it because the volume
of trade always increases with added

facility of doing business. That wait-
at the money order window in the
city, that trip to the post office in
rural communities, have prevented no
one knows how many little com-
mercial transactions which in the aggre-
gate no doubt are a large sum.

For the reasons stated, merchants
everywhere are in favor of adding
this new facility to our commerce.
Bankers favor it, for it will reduce
the volume of \$1 checks, which must
go through the same machinery as
\$1,000 checks. Publishers enthusias-
tically favor it, for reasons which ap-
peal even more to them than to the
sellers of merchandise. Their advoca-
cy of post check currency is based
on the conviction that it will win in-
stantaneous and lasting popularity.
We have read the argument made in
its behalf before the house commit-
tee on the post office and post roads
by C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich.,
the author of this ingenious device,
and the many questions put to him by
representatives, and the answers he
gave to those questions. And from
them we should say that every imag-
inable objection to the proposed in-
novation has been anticipated or proved
negligible. The post check currency
plan ought to be brought by the com-
mittee to the early attention of con-
gress, with its recommendation for
favorable consideration.

Citizens should request their rep-
resentatives in congress to see that
more convenient money is furnished
the people.—New York Press.

WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

Believed That Cattle Embargo Will
Soon Be Lifted.

Within a short time, it is believed,
the cattle embargo, which has been
placed on New England for several
months because of the foot and
mouth disease will be lifted.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the
United States bureau of animal indus-
try, who has been in Boston since
early in December directing the fight-
ing of the disease, has returned to
Washington, and will not come back
to New England unless there is a re-
appearance of the foot and mouth dis-
ease.

So far as the officials of the animal
bureau know there are now no cases
of the disease in New England, and
most of the places where it has ap-
peared have been disinfected.

For some time the bureau has per-
mitted the shipment of cattle from
Maine and New Hampshire to Massa-
chusetts for immediate slaughter, and
now permission has been given to
ship cattle into this state from Ver-
mont.

WILL CONTINUE LECTURING.

Capt. Hobson to Plead Publicly For
a World-Beating Navy.

Captain Richmond P. Hobson is the
guest of Bishop Lewis W. Burton,
a relative, in Lexington, Ky. He con-
firms the report that he has resigned
as naval constructor in the navy on
account of the condition of his eyes.

As to his plans, Capt. Hobson says
he will continue lecturing for at least
three years, going as far west as the
coast. His theme is a plea for a
greater navy, one shall claim rank
above the greatest of any nation.

WHO IS MR. TINKHAM?

Who is Mr. Tinkham? Yes, we
know; he is from ward —, Manches-
ter. The house directory tells us
that much, but who is he? There has
just come to our notice "House bill,
No. 242, introduced by E. L. Tinkham
of Manchester," an act to regulate
the traffic of liquors. This bill covers
forty-three solid printed pages and,
Mr. Tinkham, we congratulate you
on having furnished the lengthiest
contribution to house legislation.

There was no blare of trumpets,
no brass band. Yet the world awoke
last Tuesday and in the night the
bill had been printed and distributed.
We presume, Mr. Tinkham, that you
are a lawyer and a virile writer and
we can hardly pardon our ignorance
for not having heard of you before.
We assure you we desire to know you
very much. We have read your bill
and were worried for a long time,
fearing you had forgotten to dispose
of the license fees, but we found it at
last on the 40th page; and, by the
way, Mr. Tinkham, if you write any
more license bills, won't you please
put a few of the important matters
in the first day's reading? Mr. Tink-
ham, your bill may be a good one, but
hereafter please hold things down.

MEETS TODAY.

New Hampshire Conference of Char-
ities and Corrections to Assemble at
Concord.

The fifth annual meeting of the
New Hampshire Conference of Char-
ities and Corrections, among the off-
icers of which are well known Portsm-
mouth people, will be held in Concord
today. The afternoon session will be
held in the Foster Memorial parish
house at the corner of Centre and
State streets and the evening session
in Representatives' hall in the state
house.

The program is as follows:
Afternoon session, 2:30—Prayer,
Rev. William H. Getchell; records of
secretary; report of treasurer; busi-
ness; report of committee on depen-
dent children; report of committee on
feeble-minded; report of committee
on penal institutions; report of nom-
inating committee. Opportunity for
discussion will be allowed after the
report of each standing committee.

Evening session, House of Repre-
sentatives, 7:30—Opening remarks by
His Excellency, Gov. N. J. Bachel-
der; report of committee on insane,
Hon. J. J. Doyle, Nashua; address,
State Care of Insane, Hon. Cyrus Lit-
tle, Manchester; address, Dr. J. M.
Gile, Hanover; discussion; annual
address by the president, William J.
Tucker, LL. D., Dartmouth college,
Hanover.

An invitation has been extended to
the clergy, to officers of the various
charitable and corrective institutions,
to the state officials and members of
the legislature, the county commis-
sioners and the club women of the
state and others interested to attend.

President Tucker of Dartmouth has
held the office of president of the as-
sociation during the past year. Rev.
Lucius H. Thayer of Portsmouth is a
member of the present committee on
the feeble-minded, and Miss Frances
A. Mathes, also of this city, is on the
penal institutions committee.

FULL OF NOVELTIES.

One of the novelties of The Boy of
the Streets, to be seen at Music hall
on Friday evening, is a band of twelve
ragamuffins such as are seen in New
York streets on Thanksgiving day in
all sorts of disguises or "make ups"
and parading all over the principal
thoroughfares. The band in this play
is composed of genuine little musi-
cians and they form one of the inter-
esting features of the performance.
In addition to this novelty Samuel
Blair, the manager, has provided a
scenic production and a company of
competent players. Among the
scenes are a tenement house garret, a
reform school room and a tenement
on Halloween.

A RARE TREAT.

Theatre patrons in this city will
have a rare treat Feb. 10, when at
Music hall they will have an oppor-
tunity of seeing the big Boston and
New York dramatic hit, Miss Henri-
etta Crossman in The Sword of the King.
There will be a crowded house. It is
rare that theatre patrons of this city
have a chance to see such a perfor-
mance. Miss Crossman, admittedly
the greatest comedienne of the day,
comes here with the play in which in
Boston and New York she has scored
the triumph of her career. The en-
tire Boston and New York production
will be given here with not a detail
omitted. Two special cars are re-
quired to bring the scenery, while the
company that supports Miss Crossman
is one of uncommon strength.

Don't forget Sunbonnets at Free-
man's hall tomorrow afternoon and
evening.

When in Exeter

— TRY A —
DRINK

— AT THE —
SQUAMSCOTT

HOUSE.

N. S. WILBY, PROPRIETOR,

EXETER, N. H.

Neuroscience ARCHIVE

A FINAL REFUSAL.

Venezuela Will Not Accede To Demands.

Preferential Treatment Is Denied To The Triple Alliance.

Mr. Bowen Presents A Practical Ultimatum To The Allies.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Herbert W. Bowen, the representative of Venezuela in the negotiations here for the settlement of the claims against that country, sent through the British ambassador tonight what practically amounts to an ultimatum to the allied powers, Great Britain, Germany and Italy, in regard to their insistence for preferential treatment in the settlement of their claims against Venezuela.

In the note Mr. Bowen refuses point blank the proposition that the allied powers be allowed two-thirds of 30 per cent of the customs receipts of two ports, while other claimant nations, including the United States, receive but one-third. The refusal is on the ground that to recognize the principle it embodies would be absolutely offensive to modern civilization.

The allies are also informed that Venezuela has decided to submit the question to The Hague.

The acceptance of the proposition, Venezuela contends, carries with it the raising of the blockade, the proposal being that the blockade shall end when the negotiations at Washington have reached an agreement.

In replying to the proposition submitted by the British ambassador, Mr. Bowen takes the ground that he cannot accept the principle of the contention that blockades, bombardments and the consequent killing of helpless men, women and children entitle any power to preferential treatment at the hands of a civilized nation and the adoption of such a principle by the peace powers and the blockading powers would be in opposition of the tenets of modern ethics.

Venezuela regards the preferential demand of the powers as most objectionable, as it would enable the triple alliance to continue for several years, Venezuela has taken especial exception to the action of the British government in initiating the last proposition, by which Great Britain holds fast to Germany and Italy in an alliance against Venezuela until the last cent of the claim has been paid.

Whether the allies will accept as final Mr. Bowen's proposition, no one in Washington feels competent to predict. The position taken by him, it is stated, has received the endorsement of all the other claimant nations, which include the United States.

Powers Want To Compromise.

Washington, Feb. 2.—At a joint conference of the Venezuelan negotiators held in Mr. Bowen's private apartments this afternoon, the representatives of the allies presented the answer of their governments to Mr. Bowen's last proposition.

The nature of the reply has not been disclosed, but it is known that it contains a counter proposition involving a compromise of the demands of the powers for preferential treatment.

SATISFACTORY.

Such Is The News From The Bedside Of Gov. Long.

Boston, Feb. 2.—The following bulletin was issued from St. Mark's hospital at 11.30 tonight:

"Mr. Long's condition is much the same as last night. His strength is good and his pulse, temperature and respiration are satisfactory."

Steady Improvement.

Boston, Feb. 2.—The following bulletin on the condition of ex-Secretary John D. Long was issued at 6 o'clock tonight:

"Mr. Long has had a comfortable day and is making a slow but steady improvement."

DEATH IN A JAIL.

Two Prisoners Are Overcome By Smoke And Die Before Rescuers Arrive.

Berlin, Feb. 2.—Two lives were lost by a fire which started in the city building early today.

About 4.30 o'clock, while everyone

in the vicinity of the building was asleep, fire broke out near the furnace, and rapidly ignited the wood-work in the lower part of the structure.

When an alarm was given the place was full of smoke. The blaze was extinguished after a damage of about \$1500 had been done, but when an attempt was made to rescue two prisoners in the lockup it was found they had been asphyxiated.

The names of the dead men are: John Lagacy, of Groveton, and Roland Harriman of Lost Nation, a small settlement near Lancaster. Both were arrested for drunkenness Saturday night, and were to have been given a hearing today. Both leave families.

The loss on the building is about \$1000 and the damage to the furniture \$500.

ANOTHER COAL STRIKE.

Possibility That The Bituminous Miners Will Quit Work.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 2.—Anthracite mine workers who have returned from the national convention are convinced that the soft coal men, who were refused an increase, will strike if they do not get it. W. D. Ryan, a national board member of Illinois, sent word to this region that the soft coal men will probably require the aid of the anthracite workers.

"Tell the anthracite miners," he said to the delegates, "that we may need their assistance, as we are determined to secure an increase in wages. I have counseled moderation during the last three years, when the bituminous miners received no increase, but this year I am determined and so are my colleagues, that there shall be a change."

President Garne of the Wilkesbarre sub-district said that all the soft coal men he met were determined to gain better conditions. President Mitchell promised to pay a visit to this region when he concluded his work in the west.

BIG INCREASE ASKED.

Boston And Maine Employees Want Their Wages Raised Fifteen Per Cent.

Keene, Feb. 2.—Two hundred and fifty mechanics employed in the repair shop of the Boston and Maine railroad here signed a petition today demanding an increase of 15 per cent in wages. It is stated that this is but part of a general demand to be made on the railroad company in Concord, Fitchburg, Boston and other places where repair shops of the road are situated.

The employees here have a union, but its officers say that it is not involved in the movement for higher wages. An answer is expected in a few days.

STONED THE CARS.

Fog Gives Protection To The Riotous Mobs At Waterbury.

Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 2.—The first real disturbance of the evening occurred near the power house in the Brooklyn district. Taking advantage of a fog, men gathered in the vicinity and sent a volley of stones at 2 empty cars. Similar disturbances have occurred in other parts of the city due to the ease with which crowds could collect in the fog.

MODELS ACCEPTED.

Bids Soon To Be Advertised For Two New Gunboats.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The naval board of construction today accepted the models for the 2 gunboats Paducah and Dubuque, authorized by the last session of congress. The boats will be of about 1080 tons displacement, of 10 knots speed and will carry six 4 inch guns of the newest type.

Advertisements for bids will be issued soon.

TROUBLE IN MANCHESTER.

General Strike Of Employees Of McElwain's Shoe Factory.

Manchester, Feb. 2.—A general strike of the employees of McElwain's shoe factory was ordered by the district organizer this afternoon and in consequence nearly all the operatives who had not already quit work, left the factory, many immediately joining the union. It is stated that the management of the factory has 50 Armenians at work.

The thaw wrought havoc with the sleighing on the main traveled streets, and wheeled vehicles have replaced runners on such thoroughfares. In the suburbs and outside of the city the sleighing still holds good.

VERMONT'S ISSUE.

Prohibition Or Local Option, The Question.

The People Must Decide Which They Will Have.

Leaders On Both Sides Profess To Be Very Confident.

Burlington, Vt., Feb. 2.—After half a century of prohibition, Vermont is face to face once more with the license question. All the people will vote on the question tomorrow of allowing cities and towns to permit the sale of intoxicating liquors after March 1 or postponing the local option bill till Dec. 1, 1906.

The campaign has been conducted with great vigor since the passage of the referendum bill by the legislature. Both sides are very confident, although it is the general feeling that the result is very much in doubt. It is snowing throughout the state tonight and should similar conditions prevail tomorrow the local optionists would have somewhat the advantage as snow will keep many of the farmers from coming to the polls. It is generally believed that the people of the rural districts are opposed to any change in the laws.

CANADA DISSATISFIED.

Thinks Alaskan Boundary Commission Is Opposed To Her Interests.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—The announcement of the Alaska boundary convention between Great Britain and the United States was so much of a surprise that the majority of the papers did not comment on it at once. Now that the tenor of it is understood the dissatisfaction with the constitution of the commission that is to adjudicate on it is general. The conclusion which every one seems to have arrived at is that the interests of Canada are bound to be sacrificed. It is pointed out that the contentions of Canada have been completely ignored both by the British and American governments. Mr. Chamberlain, probably encouraged by the complaisance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and in pursuance of his intention of cultivating the amity of the United States at any cost, has seen fit to disregard Canada's wishes. What has happened now is, therefore, merely the sequel to the arrangements made at the time of the Duke of York's visit to Canada by which the convention for the settlement of the boundary was to have been signed about that time. The Canadian government learned of the intention and the government was at once made aware by cable of Canada's repudiation of a treaty made over the head of the government for Canada and in derogation of the asserted rights of the Canadian people; but the home government only deferred its action. There is a good deal of comment on the fact that the British government should have chosen the moment of Mr. Chamberlain's absence in South Africa to bring the arrangement to a close, but none the less is he universally regarded as the person mainly responsible for it. The feeling which all this occasions finds more forcible expression in private than in public, and those who are most taken aback by it are the ultra-imperialists. Their mouths are, however, to a great extent, self-muzzled, and they cannot say all they think; but the self-respecting, self-conscious Canadian of British or French origin feels that a slight has been put on his loyalty.

RECEIVE DIPLOMAS.

Members Of Annapolis Senior Class Full Fledged Officers.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 2.—Fifty midshipmen of the class of 1903 of the naval academy received their diplomas today from Secretary Moody and became full fledged officers of the navy.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cured in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents & \$1.00. Sold by Geo. Hill, Druggist, Portsmouth.

AT TAMPA BAY.

Bert J. Rowe One Of The Winners Of A Golf Match.

The Florida Times-Union of January 28 contains a report of several golf games played on the superb grounds of the Tampa Bay hotel at Tampa Bay, of which magnificent house Bert J. Rowe of this city is chief clerk. The account says:

"Perhaps the most interesting of the games played was the foursome between Messrs. Willie Dunn and A. J. Rowe and W. H. Torrey and R. L. Chase. The game was eighteen holes, with the 'nineteenth' played later. At first 'luck' rather than expert golf seemed to play in favor of Messrs. Torrey and Chase, but Messrs. Dunn and Rowe, by almost perfect golf, forged ahead and came down the homestretch winners by the score of three up and one to play."

A remarkably beautiful souvenir of the Tampa Bay hotel has been received which details not only the elegance of the hotel itself but of its attractive surroundings.

The season has now opened up in earnest, and more guests are registered now than at any one time last season, which speaks volumes for the new management. And not only are the people coming on every train, but the bookings for the future are heavy, embracing many New Englanders, and without doubt this will be the largest season the Tampa Bay hotel has had since the year 1898 which was unusually heavy on account of the Cuban war. The hotel will be full by the second week in February and Mr. Rowe and his estimable wife are very popular with the guests.

The reports from the strawberry fields of Tampa Bay are that the crop will be immense. One man has 125 acres devoted wholly to the strawberry vines, which are now bearing, and he will be sending the fruit forward by the carload by March 15.

THEY ARE IN DOUBT.

The Superstitious Ones Perplexed By The Auguries Of St. Paul's And Candlemas Day.

It there is any truth in the old prophecies connected with Candlemas day, winter is now to all intents and purposes at an end. If the second day of February is dull and cloudy, mild and agreeable weather and an early spring are supposed to be certain. Monday fulfilled these requirements and those who put faith in prophetic things are confident that there will be little cold and less snow for the remainder of the year.

St. Paul's day, however, which is almost as much a day of augury as Candlemas, gave promise of something entirely different, so that the signs are very much at variance. Believers in popular superstitions are, therefore, somewhat in doubt as to what to expect.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REV. ANNA SHAW.

A brief biographical sketch of Rev. Anna Shaw, who is to lecture in Peirce hall, Wednesday evening, will interest all. She was born in England, but came to America when quite young and was reared in Michigan. She received a good academic education, and then studied for the ministry; being a strict Methodist, she sought to be ordained as a minister in that church before the rulers in that denomination had advanced so far as to see that it is proper for women to be ministers, preachers and pastors; so she waited till they would ordain her, but meanwhile kept up her studies and lecturing; she studied medicine so that she might doctor both body and soul; finally she was ordained and served as pastor of one church several years, a brilliant preacher and a faithful and successful pastor.

Her fame as a public speaker became so great in the West and the demand on her time was so pressing, that she had to give up pastoral work, and has since given her whole time to preaching and lecturing, the pastors of large churches always being glad to have her speak from their pulpits, and she leaves every audience the better and the wiser for her having addressed them.

Miss Shaw has repeatedly spoken before congressional and legislative committees. Whenever women have a "case in court," that is, a bill before a legislative body, they send for Miss Shaw to speak. She is a born orator; has a magnificent voice which she never spares, but which endures with out impairment most severe usage. Few women and few men are so well equipped for public speaking as the Rev. Anna Shaw.

The blacksmiths are among the busy people in the city, nowadays. The icy hills wear down the toe-calls on the shoes of the horses, and the man at the anvil has plenty to do to keep them sharp.

Telegraph and Telephone Errors.

The telegraph and the telephone have in recent years become such necessities that the world would be wholly at a loss without them. Yet there occur instances in the experience of most people when they are inclined to wish that these facilities for rapid communication had never been invented. This is when perplexing and frequently disastrous blunders occur, which are all too common. There is now pending a lawsuit over a serious mistake made by an operator in North Carolina. "Operation performed; patient doing well; return home tonight," was the hospital surgeon's message (the one he tried to send to the anxious family of one of his patients. "Operation performed; patient dying will return home tonight," was the way it came out. The grief stricken wife hurried to what she supposed was the deathbed and found her husband feeling very well, considering. The only pleasant feature of the transaction was her sudden translation from misery to happiness. It would save this sort of thing if the sending operator always transmitted the punctuation marks instead of allowing the receiver to throw in commas and periods, as he sometimes does, entirely at random.

History Repeating Itself.

The London Chronicle finds a parallel for the Saxony scandal in the matrimonial escapade of another member of a royal house about two centuries ago. Cosimo III, when heir to the throne of Tuscany married Louisa, a daughter of the Duke of Orleans. Endowed with rare beauty and extraordinary vivacity, she was by nature and education opposed to all gravity and state. Neither her husband nor her father, the reigning Duke of Tuscany, could control her, and various attempts were made to induce her to respect the position she held. After several reconciliations with her husband she was at last detected in an intrigue with a Frenchman of the lowest rank, with whom she was projecting an elopement. Two German grooms and another Frenchman, this one a dancing master, were her confidants and lovers. She finally left her husband and took refuge in France to be near an old lover, Prince Charles of Lorraine. Naturally she came to no good end and died in Paris in 1721. Thus does history repeat itself.

The men at the head of the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis have promised a world's fair in 1904 which will surpass in interest and importance anything of its kind ever before seen, and everything now indicates that the pledge will be fully and faithfully kept. That the exposition directors are having the co-operation of a goodly part of the civilized world is apparent. Germany and Italy are making generous appropriations for exhibits at the fair. France took similar action long ago, and so, we believe, did Great Britain. All the countries of Europe of any consequence are pretty sure to be well represented at this great gathering of the products and activities of the world.

Patrick Sheedy, an eminent authority, says gambling odds make the gambling houses sure winners. Still many people will visit them, and every foolish victim who passes the guarded portals fondly expects that he will break the bank.

Venezuela is doubtless hoping that something may yet be discovered in the Monroe doctrine requiring the United States to endorse its promissory note.

CHECKLIST NOTICE.

The Board of Registrars of Voters for the City of Portsmouth hereby gives notice, that they will be in session at the Common Council chamber at City Hall in said city, on the following dates, viz: Jan. 28, Feb. 3, 6, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 27 and Mar. 3 at the following hours, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; from 2 to 5 and 7.30 to 9 p. m., for the purpose of making up and correcting the Checklists of the several wards in said city, to be used at the annual election to be held March 10, 1903.

The said board will also be in session at the same place on election day, March 10, 1903 from 8 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 4 p. m., for the purpose of granting certificates to those legal voters whose names are omitted from the lists.

Voters must bear in mind that it is their personal duty to see that their names are on the lists by presenting themselves at some meeting of this board.

HERBERT B. DOW, Chairman.

ALBERT H. ENTWISTLE, Clerk.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

The internal revenue collections for this district, which embraces the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, for the month ending Jan. 31, were \$30,508.74. For the corresponding month of last year the collection were \$51,568.9, showing a decrease of \$21,060.25.

THE
Overland
Limited
California
THE
NORTH-WESTERN
LINE

Leaves Chicago 8:00 p.m. daily through to San Francisco and Portland.
It is the most luxurious train on the American Continent. Private
compartments, observation, drawing-room, dining and buffet-lounge
cars, barber, bath, private reading-lamps, telephone for use at terminals.
Less than three days en route.

ELECTRIC LIGHTED THROUGHOUT.
Twenty-first century service. Daily through to San Francisco and Portland via the
Chicago & North-Western
Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways
Write for rates, etc., to the General Agent,
W. B. KNISKERN,
PASSENGER TRAFFIC MANAGER,
CHICAGO

THE
HERALD
Has The Finest
JOB
PRINTING
PLANT
In The City.

Finest
Work
Reasonable
Prices.

OLIVER W. HAM.
(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)
60 Market Street.
Furniture Dealer
AND
Undertaker.
NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Baynes avenue.
Telephone 69-2.

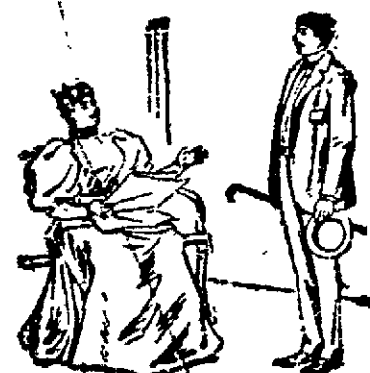
Cash
FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS
Anywhere in New England. Send full description at once. City country or abroad.
C. K. ANDERSON & SON, 45 Milk St., Boston.

PEOPLE WE KNOW.
They Are Portsmouth People and
What They Say Is of Local Inter-
est.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home, it is bound to carry weight with our readers. So many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press; are published as facts. People become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual experience of our citizens and their public utterances regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right here at home, one whom you can see every day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. Thomas Entwistle, city marshal, says: "I was never troubled very much with my kidneys, but I had a very sharp attack of lameness of the back and pains across the loins. At the time I got Doan's Kidney Pills I was suffering much distress. It hurt me to make any sudden movement and sharp twinges seized me in the small of the back when rising from a chair. I took but a few doses when I found they were helping me and before I had finished the whole box I was quite free from pain. I have had no trouble since."

cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people about Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR
20 High Street.

STANDARD BRAND.
Newark cement
400 Barrels of the above Cement Just
Landed.
THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT
Has been on the market for the past fifty
years. It has been used on the
Principal Government and Oth
Public Works.

And he received the commendation of the
Architects and Consumers generally.
Persons wanting cement should not be
deceived. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN H. ROUGHTON

7-20-4
10c CIGAR

LITTLE GOLD DUST
Havana filled 5c. cigars are now
having the largest sales in their his-
tory. Quality counts. For sale by all
first class dealers.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

COAL AND WOOD
C. E. WALKER & CO.,
Commission Merchant
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Coal and Wood
Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

GIRLS IN SLAVERY.

WORK THAT UNDERMINES HEALTH
AND BLUNTS MORALS.

**Night Work in Pennsylvania Silk
Mills—Robbed of Childhood, Young
Girls Harry into Early, Unhappy
Marriages.**

The following shocking story was sent as a special dispatch to the Philadelphia North American from Shamokin, Pa., by Richard J. Beamish:

Some of the evil effects of night work upon children of tender years have been discussed. There are others, the portrayal of which would be so shocking that publication in detail would be impossible.

Not only is the bodily health impaired and the mind dwarfed and stunted, but the moral sense is blunted to an appalling degree.

The mills almost invariably are situated in lonesome suburbs, where land is cheap and where there are few residents to be disturbed by the night work. On pleasant summer nights tramps and immoral, loafing, drunken boys and men hang around the mills until the little ones come out to play at the midnight hour that is set aside for lunch and recreation.

The one or two male employees who are supposed to watch over the children during this time make honest efforts to do their duty, but the task is too great. The circle that is lighted by the mill windows is small. The children are many. The shadows are dark, almost as dark as the minds of the creatures that lurk in their depths.

Constables, policemen and justices of the peace in the communities where are found the night working mills tell appalling tales of the consequences of night work and night temptations. They are tales to make mothers go down upon their knees and pray that the curse of these horrors may be lifted from the state.

The night working child is robbed of her childhood. She becomes old long before her time of maturity. Childhood plays are soon forgotten, and many childish joys are never known. With the knowledge that she has become self supporting often comes a feeling of independence that develops into a surly rebellion against all wholesome restraint.

This feeling and the general atmosphere of neglect that environs her young life tend to take her away from the softening influence of religion. The clergymen of the anthracite region, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, agree that this is so. It makes one of the chief objections raised by Bishop Spalding. There are many good and even noble characters among the night workers, but there are a few who are morally unfit to associate with innocent children. In almost every instance the character formation of these immoral ones may be traced to circumstances connected with their work.

The utter loneliness and unloveliness of the night workers of mature years are the causes of many early and unhappy marriages. Their eagerness to escape from the life of drudgery impels them to accept without hesitation the first opportunity to escape from it. If that opportunity comes in the form of a worthless husband, the poor girl pays the price of lifelong misery for her release. Poor boards and charitable organizations are often the last resources of the disappointed ones.

The lack of even a fair rudimentary education has been pointed out as one of the evil effects of night work. The day worker has an opportunity to attend the night school during the winter months. The night worker has no chance to learn the rudiments either by night or by day.

George W. Phillips, superintendent of schools for the city of Scranton, said to me:

"The ignorance of even the elements of an education that prevails among the night working children is an indictment of our factory laws. There may be disputes concerning the cause of this deplorable condition, but there can be no dispute concerning the condition's existence.

"Many times in the course of a school term truant officers bring to me stories of little ones who can neither read nor write. In almost every instance investigation shows that the illiterate children are mill workers."

The physical ills that afflict these unfortunate girls run the gamut of disease. For the facts herewith presented I am for the greater part indebted to physicians with the various poor districts, to John J. Murphy, attorney for the mine workers of District No. 1; to Thomas Duffy, president of District No. 7, and to my own observations.

In this season most of them have colds contracted by their long walks to and from the mills and by their sudden exposure to the chill of the wintry dawn after coming from the warm, moist working rooms.

These colds commonly develop into tonsillitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy and too often into consumption. Rheumatism frequently comes from undue exposure.

Nervous disorders caused by sleeplessness, constant physical strain and indignation frequently are found. Heart derangements follow in their wake. These maladies are found in adult night workers. The frailty of the child organism gives to them a particularly favorable field for their development.

Anemia in the girls is often the precursor of typhoid fever. This and all common contagious and infectious diseases threaten the health and lives of the mill workers. Because of the sanitary conditions in many of the mills, the impossibility of learning when children come from infected homes and the use of common drinking vessels and the youth and weakness of the children, these dangers are as constant as they are real.

BORN OF LABOR.

**Union Workmen First to Propose
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.**
While much general information about the proposed Louisiana Purchase Centennial exposition has been given the public, very little has been said as to the origin of the movement and the first general effort put forth to bring about the holding of the world's fair at St. Louis.

Organized labor of St. Louis was back of the first united move that was made in behalf of the holding of the coming exposition. On Jan. 22, 1898, at a regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor union of St. Louis and vicinity at Wallalla hall, a resolution was introduced by C. C. Behrke, who at that time represented the waiters' union, which resolution was unanimously adopted and was later endorsed by the Building Trades council.

This resolution, after a lengthy preamble relative to the purchase of the Louisiana territory, provided that a committee of one from each organization be appointed to at once lay plans for the holding of a Mississippi valley international exposition, to the end that the most important event in the history of the great valley—the admission of the vast Louisiana territory into the domain of the United States of America—be properly celebrated.

The information is gained from the files of a St. Louis newspaper that after the passage of this resolution by the two labor bodies and the appointment of the agitation committee the work went forward until the blowing up of the Maine, which occurred Feb. 15, 1898, ten days after the first bill recognizing the St. Louis fair was introduced in congress. Despite the war which followed, friends of the proposed expedition pushed forward the preparatory work, with the result that on Jan. 10, 1899, about a hundred delegates representing thirteen states and territories included in the Louisiana purchase met in convention and decided to hold an exposition in St. Louis.

From this it will be seen that in less than twelve months after organized labor started the movement for the holding of the exposition definite plans had been decided upon and the celebration was assured. A great many union men of St. Louis and vicinity subscribed for stock in the exposition. The St. Louis Compendium estimates that at least \$100,000 was subscribed by organized workmen, of which \$5,000 came from the Allied Printing Trades council, and \$1,000 came from Typographical union No. 8.

Whatever success the world's fair may meet with, it is worth remembering that organized labor first started the movement which will bring about the holding of one of the greatest expositions the world has ever seen. The Louisiana Purchase Centennial exposition to be held in St. Louis in commemoration of the purchase of the Louisiana territory in 1803 by President Thomas Jefferson.

CHARLES W. FEAR.

New York Labor Bills.
The Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York has long waged war against the unhealthy conditions existing in the metal polishing factories. In these shops are used instruments known to the trade as buffing wheels, which, when in operation, owing to no provision having been made by the factory laws for the protection of the workmen, fill the room with acid fumes and small particles of metal. The trade is one which makes conditions in the factory, at their best, injurious to health.

The federation, holding that the ordinary factory inspector is not qualified to make the proper inspection of these factories, has framed two bills to be presented to the legislature providing for the appointment of four new inspectors, who shall be selected from the metal polishing trade, and also demanding that no child under the age of eighteen years and no female be permitted to work in any part of the trade.

Absolutism Versus the People.
It is a crisis. A new absolutism is rising, but against it has risen that master of all the absolutisms, the people. Against the absolutism of government rose the democracy of government; against the absolutism of property will rise the democracy of property. It will be the destiny of America to gather all these other democracies into a composite democracy which shall contain the best of the creeds and the best of the democracies everywhere. Then we shall see for the first time in history that imperial democracy in which every man shall be an emperor and every woman an empress—that new democracy which shall give us the use of all the resources of nature for the all faculties of man for the good of all the people—Henry D. Lloyd.

Impudent and Presumptuous.
The demand for the incorporation of trade unions is the last trench of those who oppose organized labor. It is impudent and presumptuous. No friend of trade unionism ever believed in it or advocated it or called for it. It is demanded today by enemies who have used every means at their command to oppose trade unionism, to counteract its influence and to destroy it.

How the labor organizations shall manage their own affairs is not the business of the corporations or the employers. This new demand for the incorporation of labor unions is not only unjust and unreasonable, but it is impudent and insulting to the last degree.—Clarence S. Darrow.

To License Barbers.
Chicago journeymen and boss barbers will present a bill to the legislature providing that all barbers shall pass an examination as to competency before they can work at the trade.

POVERTY IN LONDON

A DEALER IN THEORIES TOOK A LOOK
AT ACTUAL CONDITIONS.

A Night With the Salvation Army.
The Homeless, Hungry Horde Must Be Fed Before They Will Consider Political Economy.

At a public meeting under the auspices of the London Reform union at Clifford's inn hall, Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree of York delivered a lecture on "The Problem of Poverty," in which he said:

Concerning the measure and the quality of the present distress in London there is room for a legitimate difference of opinion. It may be or may not be more acute and more general than that of 1895, but there is, unfortunately, not the slightest doubt that it is painfully real and very widely spread. In these circumstances it can hardly be wrong, and it may be productive of beneficial effect, if I give an account in plain terms of a night spent with officials of the Salvation Army, in the company of a friend, watching in detail the operations which they have undertaken to meet some of the most pressing cases in an immense accumulation of misery. It is also fair to the Salvation Army to say, by way of preface, that I am constitutionally averse to "corbanat Christianity," that I detest many of their methods and that I am convinced of the unsoundness of many of their social principles. For that reason my praise is the better worth having.

At a quarter to 1 yesterday I made my way with a friend by appointment to the Salvation Army establishment in Stanhope street, Drury Lane, of which Colonel Sturges is the presiding official. There, waiting in cue, like those who desire to enter the pit of a popular theater, were some hundreds of men and women who were unquestionably destitute and homeless. They were of all ages. Plenty of them were able-bodied, few of them were very badly dressed, although practically none were adequately protected against the weather. To each in turn were given a bowl of soup and a hunk of bread. Each then took a spoon from a basket lying on the pavement, a pinch of salt from a bowl, and passed into a side street to consume his meal. The women were allowed to sit and eat inside the building.

The order maintained was perfect, and each man when he had finished returned his bowl and spoon and passed away out of sight, lost in the damp darkness of the night. It speaks volumes for the recipients of this simple but satisfying meal (which costs about three-quarters of a penny a head) that so far not a single bowl or spoon has been lost. As for the spectacle, it was, without any affectation, one upon which it was simply impossible for an Englishman to look without deep sorrow. I had, as others have, often read of the homeless and destitute. But segulus irritant is always true. It was appalling to see them flung away in an apparently endless procession into the slush and the darkness, with no hope of adequate shelter, yet with all the dogged patience of despair. But I was glad to learn that on the afternoon of the preceding day the authorities of the Salvation Army had resolved to open all their halls and barracks as gratuitous night shelters.

So to Whitechapel, where the story was the same, save that the individuals were other men and other women. There we consumed some of the soup, which was excellent stuff, "with some heart in it," as country folk say, and very welcome in the raw morning, and inspected the accommodation provided for and crammed with those who could afford the princely sum of threepence. It is, of course, of the plainest, but the men were sleeping soundly in the rows of oblong frames, not unlike orange boxes, which, with a mattress, a pillow, a blanket and a quilt of American cloth, are the beds of a Salvation Army shelter. Everything was spotlessly clean, but it must be confessed that on reaching the top floor what a colleague once called "the very distressing smell of humanity" was distinctly apparent. It should be added that the sanitary and washing arrangements appeared to be excellent. They included baths and pans for washing clothes and an oven for baking infested garments, as well as the more obvious requisites. Colonel Sturges had also collected statistics showing the immensely varied character of the recipients of this real charity and the very large number of them who had been many nights without shelter. With these it is needless to burden the text. Ships' stewards, stokers, grocers' employees, laborers, masons, photographic artists, doctors of medicine, mechanics of all kinds, have been saved from imminent risk of starvation by the prompt charity of the Salvation Army.

Firm believer in political economy as I am, abundantly convinced that the work done cannot go far in the direction of redeeming the positions of men and women who are submerged often through their own faults, but quite of ten from sheer misfortune, I cannot deny that the work which is being done is distinctly good. The pauperizing tendency of a bowl of soup and a hunk of bread between 2 and 4 in the morning cannot be very strong, and he must be a bold man and a stern who holds that it is absolutely wrong to feed the hungry and the starving. Certain it is at any rate that they cannot be restored to the position of useful citizens unless they are first fed.—London Times.

Home For Working Girls.
Recently there was opened in Boston by a corporation of benevolent persons a nonsectarian home for working girls. The only dividend the home is expected to pay to the stockholders is the comfortable feeling of a good work well accomplished. Whatever surplus the small rates charged may cause to accumulate will be used in adding to the comforts of the home. Already for the payment of \$3.50 a week a girl may get room, board, washing, light, heat, use of gymnasium, library and dance hall, services of a physician and free admission to a course of entertainments given by the institution.

Compulsory Arbitration.
However willingly we may concede that compulsory arbitration is preferable to repeated coal famines or other famines involving any of the necessities of life, we believe that public opinion in this country is not yet quite ready to submit disputes between employers and their employees over wages to courts of arbitration. That means of settling disputes will be adopted reluctantly if at all and only as a last resort. The conciliatory methods urged by the National Civic Federation have been surprisingly successful, showing that in many cases it is only necessary in order to secure an amicable settlement to bring the parties to the dispute together. In important strikes where efforts at conciliation have failed the natural course would seem to be the appointment of a commission of inquiry to lay the facts before the public and recommend a basis of settlement. If either employers or trades unions should refuse to be governed by the findings of such commissions it may become necessary in exceptional instances to resort to more drastic methods for maintaining industrial peace.—New York Mail and Express.

Union Label Bulletin.
President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has informed the various organizations that the union label bulletin, which will give a reproduction of all the union labels of the different affiliated national and international organizations which have been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor up to Jan. 1, 1903, is about completed. A copy of this bulletin, it is stated, will be sent to all affiliated labor organizations to be preserved for reference. It will contain the reproduction of forty-three labels and three cards, recognized by organized labor, and also a list of the twenty-four crafts and callings using the label of the American Federation of Labor.

Workmen in Germany.
With reference to Chancellor von Bulow's remarks in the reichstag on the knaiser's social policy the Berlin correspondent of the London Times says the condition of the German working classes does not compare favorably with that of the English and American workmen, who would not change places with the Germans for the sake of the small old age pension and state aid in the case of sickness.

The position of the women, he says, is miserably inferior to that of English and American workingwomen and the hours of work of English people a whole age ahead of those of their continental brethren.

Miners' Finances.
Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers, in his report read at the recent convention in Indianapolis, said that the total amount donated for the anthracite strike by the different branches of the organization was \$268,343.94. The total amount received from the special anthracite assessment was \$1,967,026.34, making a total of \$2,235,370.28 from the members of the United Mine Workers. To this amount must be added \$419,654.14 donated by the trades unions and the public, making a grand total of \$2,655,024.42. The organization has a balance on hand of \$1,027,120.29.

Home For Working Girls.
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Erie Employees' Federation.
Erie railroad employees are now united in a confederation embracing all the organizations on the system. The federated body will deal with all mooted labor questions.

CONVICT LABOR.

Governor of Massachusetts Proposes
to Employ State Prisoners.

This week in news and editorial columns we have explained Governor Bates' plan for employing convicts to make desert lands and waste places into beautiful green spots, where birds will come and flowers will grow and the whole state will reap some advantage.

It is worth notice how all over the state there has been a sweeping, unanimous indorsement of Governor Bates' position in this matter. Everybody who has had anything to say about it is enthusiastic in its favor. We are free to say that we had an idea that labor unions might oppose the plan, but there has not been one word of fight from them. From Springfield to the Cape everybody says it would be a good idea and that the state should follow up Governor Bates' suggestions this year.

The fact is of course that people are coming to learn the grim, horrible facts about prison life. They know that to keep prisoners idle is to send them in droves to the madhouse sooner or later. They know also that the power of the labor unions keeps the convicts from having the common, ordinary kinds of work at which the convicts may be self supporting. So Governor Bates in proposing that the men should put in their time at making waste land tremendous valuable has struck the popular sympathy at once.

There has been some idea that the people of the Cape would fight this move. We are glad to say that this is not so. The people on the Cape know that only small gangs of men are to be kept at work in any one district, and that there will be no more danger there than there is in Charlestown today.—Boston Advertiser.

Compulsory Arbitration.
However willingly we may concede that compulsory arbitration is preferable to repeated coal famines or other famines involving any of the necessities of life, we believe that public opinion in this country is not yet quite ready to submit disputes between employers and their employees over wages to courts of arbitration. That means of settling disputes will be adopted reluctantly if at all and only as a last resort. The conciliatory methods urged by the National Civic Federation have been surprisingly successful, showing that in many cases it is only necessary in order to secure an amicable settlement to bring the parties to the dispute together. In important strikes where efforts at conciliation have failed the natural course would seem to be the appointment of a commission of inquiry to lay the facts before the public and recommend a basis of settlement. If either employers or trades unions should refuse to be governed by the findings of such commissions it may become necessary in exceptional instances to resort to more drastic methods for maintaining industrial peace.—New York Mail and Express.

Union Label Bulletin.
President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has informed the various organizations that the union label bulletin, which will give a reproduction of all the union labels of the different affiliated national and international organizations which have been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor up to Jan. 1, 1903, is about completed. A copy of this bulletin, it is stated, will be sent to all affiliated labor organizations to be preserved for reference. It will contain the reproduction of forty-three labels and three cards, recognized by organized labor, and also a list of the twenty-four crafts and callings using the label of the American Federation of Labor.

Workmen in Germany.
With reference to Chancellor von Bulow's remarks in the reichstag on the knaiser's social policy the Berlin correspondent of the London Times says the condition of the German working classes does not compare favorably with that of the English and American workmen, who would not change places with the Germans for the sake of the small old age pension and state aid in the case of sickness.

The position of the women, he says, is miserably inferior to that of English and American workingwomen and the hours of work of English people a whole age ahead of those of their continental brethren.

Miners' Finances.
Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers, in his report read at the recent convention in Indianapolis, said that the total amount donated for the anthracite strike by the different branches of the organization was \$268,343.94. The total amount received from the special anthracite assessment was \$1,967,026.34, making a total of \$2,235,370.28 from the members of the United Mine Workers. To this amount must be added \$419,654.14 donated by the trades unions and the public, making a grand total of \$2,655,024.42. The organization has a balance on hand of \$1,027,120.29.

Home For Working Girls.
Recently there was opened in Boston by a corporation of benevolent persons a nonsectarian home for working girls. The only dividend the home is expected to pay to the stockholders is the comfortable feeling of a good work well accomplished. Whatever surplus the small rates charged may cause to accumulate will be used in adding to the comforts of the home. Already for the payment of \$3.50 a week a girl may get room, board, washing, light, heat, use of gymnasium, library and dance hall, services of a physician and free admission to a course of entertainments given by the institution.

Erie Employees' Federation.
Erie railroad employees are now united in a confederation embracing all the organizations on the system. The federated body will deal with all mooted labor questions.

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SCABS BETRAYED.

They Were Used Before Commission
as They Were in the Mines.

Just before leaving Philadelphia to attend the convention of the miners at Indianapolis John Mitchell made a farewell address to the coal strike commission. Among other things he said:

"I wish to take this occasion to express my satisfaction and that of the miners whom I represent for the manner in which the investigation is being conducted. I feel confident that by the thoroughness of the inquiry it will result in much good.

"There has been a large part of the time of the commission taken up by the presentation of evidence to show lawlessness in the coalfields, or that lawlessness existed to a large extent during the latter part of the strike. Personally I bear no ill will to those who came here, bear no personal malice to those who worked, and in stating what I am saying I am trying to separate myself as far as possible from the special interests I represent.

"The nonunion man who was brought here, the fellow who was called a 'scab,' was brought here for the same purpose he was put in the mines. He was put in the mines for the purpose of destroying the efforts of the men who went on the strike.

"He was brought here under the pretext of getting an advance in wages. He was deceived by a plea made before the commission that an effort would be made by those who had his case in charge to secure for him an increase of wages. He came here paid by the companies, hotel bills paid by them, and our men who went around to see them say money was furnished to them to enjoy themselves while they were here.

"He came here, and in not one single instance did those representing him attempt to show that he was entitled to an increase in his earnings. The nonunion man was used, betrayed by those who proposed to take care of his interests before the commission.

"I want to say, too, as to the matter of lawlessness that there is no man connected with the organization, there is no man associated with this investigation, who would condemn lawlessness stronger than I would.

"If I did not do it because I was opposed to lawlessness, I would do it because it militates against the success of a strike and against the success and advancement of the organization. I do not believe lawlessness ever won a strike. I do not believe lawlessness to a very large degree deters men from working. I believe lawlessness under all circumstances will militate against the men who go on strike.

"As I have said many times, I have an abiding faith in the American people. I believe that when they understand a cause to be right they will support it, and without the support of the people no great movement can succeed. That is true of a strike. If the people of the country are not in sympathy with it, it must fail, and I am sure the sympathy of the people will never be with those who violate the law."

Labor's Critics.
"I believe in labor unions," said the college president.
"But I think I could improve upon their rules.
If with what the masters chose to give the members were content,
If they handed the nonunionist their tools
And patted him, like brothers, where his backbone ought to be
And said: 'Pray, take our job for what you'll get,
For our rights are nonconflicting in this country of the free;
We're just as free to starve as you to sweat!'
If they strained their every nerve to turn out placework by the heap
Till the masters in alarm cut down the rate,
If they welcomed in apprentices to do work on the cheap,
Why, then, I think trades unions would be great!
With these few and slight restrictions, which are well and wisely meant,
I approve of labor unions!" said the college president.

"I believe in labor unions," said the bishop to his flock.
"Provided that they do not go too far,
For the violence that boycotts and does injury to stock
Is only fair in military war.
Let nation threaten nation (if the last's of smaller size)
Let them righteously maraud and murder, too,
But unionists should never let their angry passions rise.
For that is such a naughty thing to do!
They should strike in white kid gloves and patent leather dancing shoes
And take little mincing steps to gain their ends.
If they'll behave like gentlemen, of course I'll not refuse
To be among the stanchest of their friends.
If there's nothing in their actions that our Christian nerves will shock,
I approve of labor unions," said the bishop to his flock.

"We believe in labor unions," say the editors of fact.
"Provided they are always nice and good.
For the workman's an angel; like an angel he must act
And not like ordinary flesh and blood.
Although his sick wife freezes, he must be silent as a clam;
Strong words, of course, would never be polite.
He must bear the worst injustice with the meekness of a lamb
That so he may be always in the right.
If the widow's mite be grabbed from her, he must not make a fuss.
For that is hardly ladylike, you know!
She must show an equanimity such as you see in us,
As cheerfully we bear our neighbor's wrong.
If they never make mistakes and will always take a hint,
We approve of labor unions," say the editors in print.

If the president had logic and the bishop had more sense
And the editors' remarks were never trite,
They might help to solve the problem as to how, in self defense,
The workers' labor unions ought to fight.
Still they are but fellow mortals, and no doubt they've done their best.
I approve of college presidents and bishops and the rest!
—Annie C. Murrehead in Outlook.

Equal Honors.
Fannie—My big sister is coming out this evening.
Katie—Dat's notting. Me big brudder is comin' out tonight, too. He was up fer six months.—New York Times.

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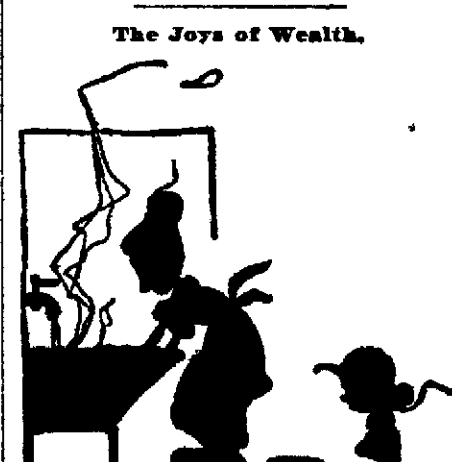
Willie—I'd rather have a automobile myself, but this seems to amuse paw.—New York Evening Journal.



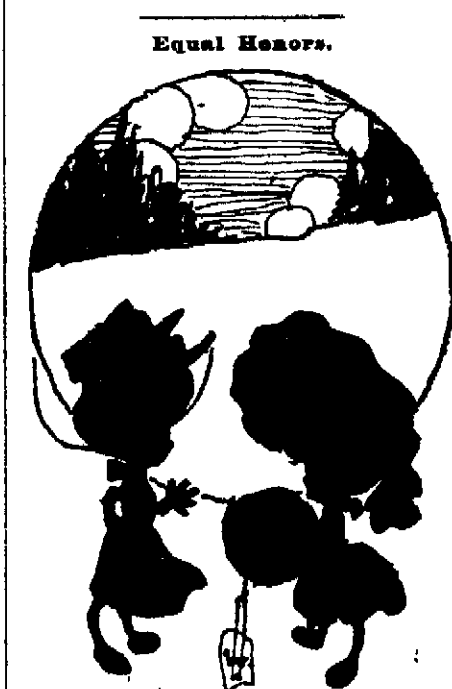
Customer—I'd like to see something nice in checks.
Tailor—So would I.—Chicago American.



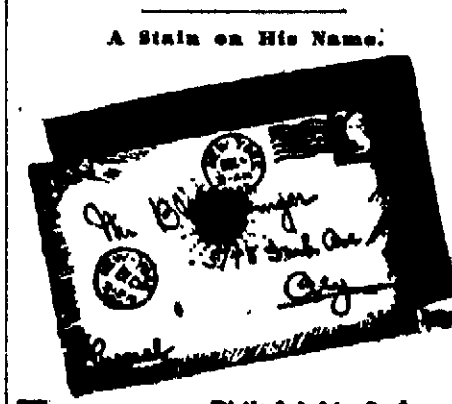
Mr. B. Constant—Don't you know consistency is a jewel?
Miss B. Wilder—Of course, but jewelry is going out of fashion.—Pittsburg Dispatch.



"Say, ma, don't you wisht you was rich, so you could have a solid gold washtub instead of that old tin thing?"
—San Francisco Examiner.



Fannie—My big sister is coming out this evening.
Katie—Dat's notting. Me big brudder is comin' out tonight, too. He was up fer six months.—New York Times.



—Philadelphia Ledger.

With the Washington Raconteurs

(Special Correspondence.)
Washington, Feb. 3.—The national capital continues to be the Mecca of brides and grooms, and you are pretty sure to find a pair of them in Statuary hall almost any time. The other day a newly married couple sauntered leisurely through the historic chamber whose peculiar acoustic properties have given it the name of "Whispering gallery." They were trying very hard, after the manner of their kind, to look unconscious and making out very poorly, as is usually the case. Stepping on one of the echo stones to gaze at a new statue, they were spied by two youthful pages, who immediately "spotted" them as wedding tourists. One of the boys stepped to an echo stone on the opposite side of the gallery and in a whisper asked: "When did you get married?"



THEY LOOKED AT EACH OTHER.

The young couple looked at each other and then around the hall. The bride flushed rosy red, and the bridegroom looked uncomfortable. Again they glanced around the hall, but could not discern from whence the voice came. "When did you get married?" again came the mysterious question. Awestricken and looking extremely foolish, the young couple precipitately fled from the chamber.

Representative Cochran of Missouri the other day recalled an interview he had some time ago with Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee.

"During the first few days of the session," said he, "I introduced a bill to repeal the duty on coal. I went to the ways and means chairman and requested that the committee give the measure consideration. 'Will you give the bill consideration if I secure a petition of the members of the house for it?' I inquired. 'You had better bring a copy of the Lord's Prayer along with you,' answered Mr. Payne. But Mr. Cochran now feels that congress has justified his legislative wisdom by enacting a bill like his into law.

In the senate Mr. Nelson of Minnesota has filed a claim on the original authentic copy of the bill, as he was Johnny on the spot at a very early day and, after reading the president's message on the subject, drew a bill to carry out that recommendation.

This story of Washington life was told by Representative James Rankin Young to a group of colleagues in the house cloakroom the other day.

"I was in a bookstore on the avenue when a young woman came in and priced some books. 'Do you make any reduction to a minister's wife?' 'Yes, ma'am,' said the clerk. 'Are you a minister's wife?' 'Oh, no,' replied the lady; 'I am not married.' 'A minister's daughter, then?' 'No.' 'The clerk was puzzled. 'May I ask your relationship to the church?' he inquired. 'Oh, said the young woman brightly, 'I am engaged to a theological student.'"

On a recent evening a young and enthusiastic reporter called on Senator Quay to make some inquiries regarding certain phases of Pennsylvania politics. The senator, who was reading in his library, received the newspaper man cordially, and a time was spent in general conversation. Just as the reporter was ready to spring his first question Senator Quay asked:

"Do you like to play poker?" "Sometimes I play," the reporter confessed.

"Well," said the senator, "then you'll like this little poker story by Eugene Ware. I think it is one of the best I have seen."

He handed a book to the reporter, who, out of politeness, read a page.

"Ah," said the senator, "I see you are interested. Take the book along and read it at your leisure. Good evening."

When the dazed reporter reached the street he looked more closely at the "little" poker story and found that it contained fifty-nine pages.

When it became known that President Roosevelt would appoint Robert B. Armstrong, Secretary Shaw's private secretary, to the post of assistant secretary of the treasury to succeed General Spaulding, there was an epidemic of heart failure among the supporters of older candidates for this important position. They insisted that Armstrong was too young and inexperienced in the duties which would be devolved upon him.

One of these objectors went to Secretary Shaw, whose observation of Mr. Armstrong's work as private secretary had thoroughly convinced him that here was material for a competent assistant secretary of the treasury.

"Armstrong is all right, Mr. Secretary," said he, "but is he not just a little young?"

"Why, I don't know. Perhaps he is," replied Secretary Shaw, looking quickly at his visitor. "But just give him a little time. He'll get over that all right."

During the recent cold snap a number of members were gathered about the seat of Representative Foster of Vermont discussing the winter temperature of New England and other northern states. Mr. Foster declared that Vermont had more weeks of sleighing than any other state in the Union and to prove his assertion related a story about Hank White, a native of the Green Mountain State, who was a noted minstrel and is credited with being the original "end man."

"One of White's jokes used to run this way: 'So you come from Vermont?' the middle man would ask.

"Yes, I am proud to say I was born and raised in the good old state of Vermont," White would answer.

"You make pretty good maple sugar up in Vermont."

"Yes, our maple sugar is the sweetest on earth."

"Have some pretty good horses up there too."

"The Morgan horses bred in Vermont are not excelled anywhere in the world."

"Pretty girls, eh?"

"Vermont has the prettiest girls in America."

"Well, Vermont must be pretty much of a state," the middle man would say in conclusion.

"It's the greatest state in the Union," was White's answer. "There is just one thing about it I don't like. For about six weeks in midsummer, when the snow melts off, we have to drag around on wheels."

Representative Shattuck of Ohio the other day put this question to Representative Mercer of Nebraska, who, it will be recalled, was defeated at the last election:

"Are you any relation to the ball-player named Mercer who killed himself the other day?"

"What was his first name?" asked Mr. Mercer.

"Win," answered Mr. Shattuck.

"No relation," said Mr. Mercer.

"There hasn't been a 'win' in our family since before election."

This tale of the woes of a congressman is told by Representative Powers of Massachusetts. Mr. Powers prefaces his story with a beautiful picture of domestic happiness beyond the reach of wicked coal barons.

It was after he had retired for the night with the perfect peace that comes with the knowledge that there is enough coal in the house to last overnight that he was awakened by his wife's frantic shouts:

"The house is on fire! There are burglars in the house! There's an earthquake!"

"These were some of the terrible things which she forced upon his sleepy mind. As he awakened he heard a thunderous rapping at his door, and when he had sufficiently regained his composure the valiant representative of the Bay State descended the stairs and discovered at the door a diminutive messenger boy holding in hands that trembled with cold a telegram.

Breaking the envelope with feverish excitement and anxiety, Representative Powers read, "Don't take any action in the postoffice quarrel until you receive my letter, which is on the way."

There was no need of a fire in the house for the rest of the night.

An applicant for office called on President Roosevelt the other day and, as showing an especial reason why he should get the place, said with due emphasis:

"Mr. President, I have enlisted Senator Foraker and Senator Hanna in my support."

"Delighted, delighted!" was Mr. Roosevelt's characteristic exclamation.

"Now, my friend, if you will go out and get Senator Beveridge and Senator Fairbanks to agree on anything in the world I'll give you the White House."

Civil Service Commissioner William Dudley Foulke has a seven-year-old grandson living with him this winter. The other day the boy went with his grandmother to the senate to hear the speeches.

They had fine seats in the front of the members' gallery, and the little chap made a brave show in his velvet suit and long curly hair. He listened intently, but did not fully comprehend all that was being said. Finally one of the speakers referred, with much emphasis, to "anthracite coal."

Then the lad piped up joyously so as to be heard all over the chamber, "We've got some; we've got some."

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

THE LITTLE CHAP LISTENED INTENTLY.

WILHELMINA SCHIFF.

RICHARD TUPPER.

HENRY A. MILLER.

OLIVE HARPER.

THE REVERE HOUSE.

Bowdoin Square, Boston.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

Voodooism in the Dominican Republic

(Special Correspondence.)
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, Jan. 18.—What's the matter with Santo Domingo? you in the United States ask as you read of new troubles in this obscure little republic. The whole population is less than half a million, but among them is devilry enough to supply a nation of 100,000,000.

All the political and other troubles have their origin in ignorance, of course, but ignorance that is diabolical. In a word, the explanation is voodooism. You laugh at it, do you? Very good. Let me tell you that a French gentleman, an honorable, exceptionally highly educated man, whose word is



NIGHT VODOO SCENE.

as good as yours or mine, is the only white person I ever knew who attended a Dominican voodoo rite and lived. If his presence had become known, his life would have gone out in half a minute.

A murder had been committed among the negroes in the locality where he was visiting a French friend of great influence. The murderer disappeared. The negroes decided to hold a voodoo incantation and make him come back. The French traveler heard of it. He is of very dark complexion and a little blackened up, could easily pass for a negro. His friend helped him to disguise himself in a garment similar to those worn by the voodooists. This garment was a white cotton robe. At 9 o'clock at night the negroes assembled on the bank of a creek. They had with them a fire and drum, and the fire shrieked and the drum pounded out horrible noises on the night air. The weird black faces and white robes lighted up by torches, the infernal noise of the fire and drum, made a scene one might imagine transferred from the lower regions.

The first task was for the whole party, led by the voodoo priests, to walk backward up the creek bank to its fountain head, a spring.

Into the spring the priests waded and began uncanny incantations. The Frenchman understood their language and discovered they were calling on the devil to aid them in bringing the murderer back. When the demon influence failed to manifest, they became angry and demanded it more vociferously and violently.

At last they really were possessed, obsessed, rather, by some strange influence. Their antics began, and they were something incredible. Either the Frenchman saw or else he was hypnotized into believing he saw the big priest spring straight up out of that water twenty feet in the air. The hypnotic theory seems hardly possible since he was not a voodoo devotee and the priests did not know of his presence. At length priests and privates went off into contortions more extraordinary and frightful than anything a professional could achieve. Suddenly a live goat was brought on the scene. At the moment the high priest's unnatural energy was lashed to its highest he leaped from the water and whirled a naked sword around and around his head. When it had got sufficient impetus at one blow he struck off with it the goat's head. The voodooists gathered close and drank its warm blood.

At this moment the Frenchman, with the lively sensibilities of his race, had the greatest difficulty to keep from falling fainting off his horse. The priest next directed his followers each to fix his mind powerfully on the murderer, with the demand that he should appear. They apparently understand the power of mind better than any western "mental scientists" does. Each man had dipped a jug of water from the witch spring and, carrying it upon his head, with his mind fixed on the demand that the murderer should come forth, started the return journey. The whole party marched backward to the hut where they first rendezvoused. The water was to drink the health of the murderer in while they called on him to appear. They said presently he appeared, though the Frenchman, not knowing him, could not swear to that. As the worshippers mingled white rum plentifully with the witch water they drank, the scene shortly resolved itself into a wild orgy, from which the Frenchman wisely stole away. That he got off alive and undetected shows the devil does not know everything, or at least if he does he does not always reveal it to his disciples.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

THE WAYS OF AUTHORS.

How Miss Tarbell Broke Into Literature—A Bayman's Criticism.

(Special Correspondence.)

New York, Feb. 3.—Miss Ida M. Tarbell is a woman of grit as well as a remarkably good historian. After a few years' experience in teaching and in editing a small magazine she decided that her bent was toward biographical and historical work and that she wanted to study the French method of handling history. Therewith she went to Paris, took up her residence in a cheap quarter and attended lectures at the Sorbonne and the College de France for three years.

All the time she depended for her support upon the chance of having letters accepted by American magazines and newspapers. On leaving America she had, she says, only a few unimpressive connections with newspapers and no magazine connections at all, yet she made a go of the thing. Her letters were accepted by the Boston Transcript, McClure's syndicate, Scribner's Magazine and McClure's, and she paid her entire expenses out of the proceeds. She studied three years abroad and clothed and supported herself without having to borrow more than \$50.

James B. Connolly, author of the volume of sea stories entitled "Out of Gloucester," seems to be coming in for a deal of attention. It may be said, indeed, that Mr. Connolly has literally leaped into fame, since that renowned jump of his which won the highest prize in the first athletic event at the Olympian games in Athens several years ago figures so prominently in the contemplation of his personality and achievements. The combination of an international athletic champion and a successful writer of fiction is apparently irresistible to the bookish world.

Undoubtedly the physical prowess of the young Bostonian was not without its effect in commending him to President Roosevelt's favor. The strenuous national executive loves brain and brawn with an equal love. It is easy to believe that more than a passing thought of the record breaking Olympian leap made by Connolly was in the president's mind when, after a delighted perusal of "Out of Gloucester," he wrote a letter of warm congratulation to the author.

Henry Seton Merriman (Hugh Scott), author of "The Vultures," will not permit the publication of his portrait, and the nearest idea the public has of his appearance is gathered from the statement that he resembles Robert Louis Stevenson.

"Really," remarked a friend of this author, "if Scott would turn down his collar and his hair (which he wears boot brush fashion), the likeness to R. L. S. would be striking."

He is further described as "tall and long limbed, careless as regards clothes, lazy as regards movement, with the same sharpness of feature and brilliance of eye that suggested delicacy in Stevenson; the same humorous curve of the mouth, and in rare moments of self abandon there is the same tragic look of doom."

Miss Louise Forsslund has been much interested in getting the opinions of the native Long Islanders as to the merit of her book, "The Ship of Dreams," because some of them appear in her pages, and from others she has gleaned much valuable information. She was rather surprised at the point of view

taken by the Long Islanders, who, in general, are not very sympathetic to the author's point of view.

The governing body of the international press congress is the central bureau of the World's Press association, the headquarters of which are at Paris, and which comprise nearly 1500 working and prominent journalists from France, England, Germany, Italy, Holland, Argentina Republic, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, the United States, Austria-Hungary and other countries. Only now for the first time these foreign press representatives intend crossing the ocean, modern arguments in search of the golden fleece of international peace and concord in every part of the world.

Hitherto wherever a great exposition has been organized its authorities were anxious to have this press congress called annually by the central bureau meet in the very heart of such international enterprise. Thus the recent international exhibitions of Bordeaux, Antwerp, Brussels, Hamburg, Buda pest, Stockholm and Paris attracted these press conventions, and it was quite natural that St. Louis should follow their example, although for various reasons this ninth congress was called to meet here in 1905. Half a year before the Louisiana Purchase exposition opens its gates. However, the foreign delegates to the St. Louis congress will find in September all the large places complete.

The president of the central bureau of the World's Press associations, who will doubtless preside at the coming congress, is William Singer, editor in chief of the Vienna daily Neues Wiener Tagblatt, who was elected the first president of the bureau and has at his disposal a bureau and has at his disposal a bureau and has at his disposal a bureau.

"But," Miss Forsslund gently explained, "you know they will be married. You are made quite sure of that."

"Um-m! It might be their intention to get married," said the bayman doubtfully, "but they didn't. Outside of that it's a first rate book."

E. Nesbit, author of "The Red House," lives in a country house in Surrey which is one of the show places in England. A recent American visitor there remarked upon the age of the house, but Mrs. Nesbit blandly at once disclaimed its antiquity.

"It is not really old," she said; "this part of the house was built in 1740, and the original walls are only 500 years old."

The American visitor withdrew feeling, as she said later, almost impossibly youthful.

RICHARD TUPPER.

HENRY A. MILLER.

OLIVE HARPER.

THE REVERE HOUSE.

Bowdoin Square, Boston.

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co.

ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

Old India Pale Ale

Homestead Ale

AND

Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE

FRANK JONES

Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your dealer or them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

International Press Congress

(Special Correspondence.)

St. Louis, Feb. 2.—The meeting of the ninth international congress of press associations in this city in September next will be a striking preliminary to the opening of the world's fair early next year. The sessions will be held in the liberal arts palace of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, which by that time will be completed. The congress will be held under the auspices of the St. Louis and Missouri press, of the press clubs of New York, Boston and various cities and states of the United States and of the authorities of the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

At the eighth annual press congress held at Bern last summer Walter Williams, the editor of the Columbia (Mo.) Herald and press commissioner for the St. Louis world's fair, being given full authority, invited the editors from all countries then assembled in the federal palace of the Swiss republic to hold their next meeting on American soil. The invitation was accepted with enthusiasm.

Three hundred leading editors are therefore coming from the various countries of Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa and the three Americas, joining by their presence in the national cen-



WALTER WILLIAMS

tenna commemoration of the

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
FEBRUARY 3, 1903.

NEW RISE.....6 57 MOON SETS.....11 39 P. M.
SUN SETS.....5 50 FULL SEA.....10 56 A. M.
LAST DAY OF DAY.....10 50

First Quarter, Feb. 5th, 5h. 12m., morning, W.
Full Moon, Feb. 12th, 7h. 50m., evening, E.
Last Quarter, Feb. 19th, 1h. 52m., morning, E.
New Moon, Feb. 27th, 5h. 20m., morning, E.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Forecast for New England: Snow in north, rain in south portions, Tuesday, colder in northwest portions; Wednesday, rain or snow; variable winds becoming west and fresh to brisk.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 8008-2.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3, 1903.



CITY BRIEFS.

Watch for the eclipse. Snowplows are getting rusty. Candlemas day was overcast. The physicians are very busy. The legislature is on its fifth week. Thirteen days to the P. A. C. fair. A cold wave would insure excellent skating.

Not quite time for mosquitos to swarm in.

Vermont votes on the license question today.

The pool cranks will have sport in plenty this week.

Violets vie with carnations for popular favor just now.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

The board of registrars is in session at the city building today.

The legislators are about ready to tackle the license question.

Frank Woods will play the Worcester Kid at Mowe's pool parlors tonight.

Emma Cottrill, hoop roller, club and baton swinger. P. A. C. fair Feb. 16-20.

There will be cold days and snowstorms, but the backbone of winter is broken.

The Boston and Maine railroad is doing a heavy freight business on all its divisions.

The steamer Sam Adams has returned to the Shoals after a visit to the mainland.

The warm temperature continues, with a thaw every day and a slight freeze at night.

The Show Girl is at Providence, Fall River, New Bedford and Brockton, this week.

Train 44 from the east today was twenty minutes late and passed Number 11 at Elliot.

Manchester barbers have raised the price for a pompadour haircut to thirty-five cents.

The complaint is made of quail killing about Portsmouth. The law has been on since Jan. 1.

Lecture and exhibit of Indian Baskets at Peirce hall, Feb. 4, at 4 p. m. Adults, 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

Mr. Hale's adult dancing class will meet in Conservatory hall this evening. Special attention paid to beginners.

The latest attraction signed for the big P. A. C. fair is the famous Faccenda family, singers, dancers and instrumentalists.

Coughs and colds, down to the very borderland of consumption, yield to the soothing healing influences of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

The Portsmouth train, due here at 10:10, arrived twenty-two minutes behind time Monday morning. Katherine Rober's special car was attached to this train.—Manchester Union.

Anderson and Jenkins have commenced on the remodeling of the oil to be connected with the fine new house to be erected by them on Middle street for Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Leibrock.

The machine shop is fast being brought into shape for the P. A. C. fair. The greater part of the carpenter work is completed, the wiring all done and the heating apparatus working. All of the booths in the lower floor have been taken, while the club's booths on the second floor are being fitted up. The annex, which will be used for a midway, will be the attraction of the fair. On the first floor will be the midway proper, while on the second a first-class vaudeville show will be running.

Don't Want Fitz John Porter Statue Located Over Reservoir.

According to the Portsmouth correspondent of the Boston Globe, a strong protest has arisen from the property owners in the vicinity of Haymarket square regarding the placing of the new statue of Gen. Fitz John Porter on the square.

The site selected for the statue is on the mound directly over one of the old reservoirs that has been of good service in years past. The reservoir has a capacity of 20,000 gallons, and is about 15 feet deep, being connected with the water main by a 2½ inch pipe.

Those in favor of closing up the reservoir claim that there would be no trouble if it was filled up. On the other hand, Chief Engineer Randall refuses to allow the work to be done without the consent of the board of aldermen.

In case the reservoir is not filled up, the only way out of the trouble is to place the foundation on concrete piers.

NO CHANGE IN FARE.

The new trolley car schedule between this city and Exeter, providing direct connection without any wait at the Plains, brings no relief from the exorbitant fare. The local road still collects one fare to the Plains and the other road a fare to Greenland depot, two fares for less than five miles of travel. Residents of Greenland now have to pay five cents more to get into this city than to Exeter, ten miles away.

POOL AT MOWE'S.

The "Worcester Kid's" opponent at Mowe's pool rooms on Monday evening, in the first of a series of five games between the "Kid" and local players, was Kehoe. The latter got 107 balls to the "Kid's" 150. The "Kid" was to play 150 balls to Kehoe's 125. Tonight, the local man will be Frank Woods.

SENT BY VESSEL.

The schooner Railroad of York is being loaded by H. A. Yeaton & Son of this city with a cargo of 1000 bags of grain, consigned to W. W. Walker and George E. Marshall of York Harbor. Owing to late arrival, it could not be sent by rail. It is the first cargo sent by vessel from this city to York for a number of years.

STRUCTURAL MATERIAL ARRIVES.

Ten car loads of steel structural material arrived today for the White Mountain Paper company. Station Agent Grant says that the weekly freight business of the new Freeman's Point enterprise averages fifty cars.

TO COMMAND MARINES.

Col. W. F. Spicer has been ordered to the Brooklyn navy yard, to command the marines there. Col. Spicer has been here since his return from Cavite. He will leave for Brooklyn Feb. 20.

BASKETBALL.

The next game of basketball in this city will be played next Saturday evening in Peirce hall between Company B and New Hampshire college. The collegians are said to be strongly organized.

STRANGE FOOD FOR HIS HORSE.

The well known Christian Shore grocer who went into his stable the other evening and fed pea beans to

PERSONALS.

F. F. Kellum is in Boston today on business.

Walter Delaney of Dover was in town today.

A Converse Place of Dover was here today.

Charles R. Dorr of Dover is in town today.

Harrie Titus is in Worcester, Mass., today.

Harrie K. Young of Chicago was here on Monday.

Mrs. Emma G. Banks is the guest of friends in Boston.

Col. Frank A. Christie of Dover was in town Monday.

Harry T. Grout of Exeter was a visitor in town on Monday.

W. F. Harrington of Manchester was a Portsmouth visitor Monday.

Former Deputy Sheriff John F. Bartlett of Sandown was in town today.

John B. Forbes has resumed his labor, with Peyser & Co., after a serious illness.

George Gray of Chicago is the guest of his brother, Charles W. Gray, of this city.

Laurin Rolfe of the navy yard has been passing a few days at his home in Penacook.

Mrs. Alonzo K. W. Green entertained the Latest Whist club on Monday evening.

Andrew Langdon of this city has secured a position as conductor on the P. K. & Y. railway.

Charles J. Ramsdell of Nottingham is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Raitt, Union street.

Waterman K. Pryor is moving into the house on Hanover street recently vacated by A. Thurston Parker.

Mrs. Benedict, wife of Dr. F. L. Benedict, left this (Tuesday) morning for an extended visit in New York.

Capt. James Magraw, who was injured at the navy yard, has recovered so as to be about the house, with the aid of crutches.

Mrs. Charles M. Loughton of New York city, formerly of this city, is the guest of Miss Alpaugh, matron of the Cottage hospital.

Miss Amy L. Stoddard of Worcester, Mass., who has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. John J. Berry and daughter, State street, has returned home.

Conductor Wesley Abbott of Wolfborough, who runs between that town and this city, resumed his run on Monday, after an absence of several months.

C. Hiram Hayes of the firm of C. H. Hayes & Sons, is in Boston today, where he will attend the annual banquet of the New England Agricultural society.

John McCarthy, the well known engineer at the North end wharves, is slowly recovering from the serious injuries which he sustained on a recent Sunday by a fall on the ice in the machine shop yard.

Charles R. Morrison of Dawson City, Yukon Territory, was in this city Monday for the first time in twenty-five years and visited the navy yard and the plant of the White Mountain Paper company.

Harry K. Torrey, son of John Torrey, who went South last autumn, is now located in Atlanta, Ga. He has toured the state of Florida since the beginning of the year. James O. Pike, his companion, is employed at Miami, in southern Florida.

INSPECTED THE STATION.

Superintendent W. T. Perkins of the Eastern division of the Boston and Maine railroad was in town today and made an inspection of the local passenger station.

What would you do the next time you have a hard cold if you couldn't get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral? Think it over.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

RANDOM GOSSIP.

Among the letters of a self-made man to his son was one which contained the following truth:

"Trading on margins is a good deal like paddling around the edge of an old swimming hole—it seems easy and safe at first, but before a fellow knows it he has stepped off the edge into deep water. The wheat pit is only thirty feet across, but it reaches clear down to hell."

It is related that a certain railroad man has two "loves," one a bunch of divinity who takes his train every morning at a small station not far from here and the other several miles farther along the line.

He dreamed of one the other night. It was the "up-the-line" girl. He was enjoying her society and they were "all by their lonesome." Just as he was about to impress a kiss upon her sweet lips the door opened and in walked the other charmer from B—. Then he awoke. The dream was so real that he told it to the baggage-master.

A few mornings afterwards as he was assisting the heroine of his dream from the train in Boston, he was almost knocked senseless by hearing her whisper in his ear: "It was too bad that girl from B— came in, wasn't it?"

He suspects the baggage-master of complicity, but not knowing just how much of the story the young lady has heard, he has hardly dared look her in the face since.

Whether this happened in Portsmouth or not does not matter. At any rate a story is told of a young man whose attention was caught by a store sign reading as follows: "Before purchasing your pants elsewhere, come in and see mine." Prompted by curiosity and thoughts of a possible bargain he entered the store, where he found no one in sight but a lady clerk.

Then he bought a collar button and went out.

One of the engineers on the Eastern division says he is done working for the Boston and Maine unless they get new coal. He declares it is almost impossible to keep up steam, as the dust from the poor coal now in use fills up the flues and makes no end of trouble.

A town down in Maine claims a man so absent-minded that after he had sold his pig, he continued for a week to pour swill in its trough before it dawned on him that there was no pig to eat it.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Young Holds A Hearing On A Bill of Equity.

At the session of the superior court held in Exeter Monday morning, Judge John E. Young gave a hearing on the bill of equity brought early in January by Charles G. Kidd of Kiremuir, Scotland and G. Henry Whitcomb of Worcester, Mass., against the New Hampshire Traction company, the Massachusetts construction company incorporated in Connecticut, the New York Security and Trust company, and Wallace D. Lovell, the well known street railway magnate.

The plaintiff asked for a receiver for the Traction company. The company claimed that no court had jurisdiction over foreign defendants. The plaintiffs demurred to the plea, but, which, nevertheless, was sustained. The bill was taken pro confesso as to the Massachusetts Construction company and the New York Security and Trust company.

Gen. Frank S. Streeter of Concord and Roger F. Sturgis of Boston were counsel for the plaintiff and Judge, Samuel W. Emory of Portsmouth, Harry G. Sargent of Concord and Bradley W. Palmer of Massachusetts represented the defendants.

MORE PAY, LESS WORK.

The Pullman Palace Car company has posted a notice announcing that, beginning April 1, 10 hours' wages will be paid for nine hours' work to every man employed in the works. Nearly 8000 men are affected and more than \$70,000 will be added to the company's pay roll each month, played to do the work done during the 10th hour by the old force.

Only one remedy in the world that will at once stop itchiness of the skin in any part of the body; Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

NO CHANGE.

There is no change in the smallpox situation. The Farragut school will be closed down for two weeks, while it is thoroughly fumigated by the board of health. In the meantime all the children who have attended school there will be watched by the board, and those who have not been vaccinated will be compelled to do so.

MUSICAL MEETING.

There will be a special musical meeting at the Salvation Army at 42 Market street at eight o'clock tonight, led by Ensign Antrim, who will be assisted by Captains Powers and Peterson and Lieutenants Farrill and McGowan. Everybody is welcome.

GOING TO THE BALL.

Some of the Portsmouth dandies are beginning to make preparations to attend the Governor's ball in Concord on Feb. 18. It is to be held in Phenix hall, and promises to be a very brilliant success.

EASING UP.

The anthracite coal market seems to be easing up in all New England localities and in Boston they are talking of \$7.50 coal before long. It is said by prominent dealers that the thing is bound to come.

MONTH OF BIRTHDAYS.

This is a month of birthdays of great Americans. Lincoln's comes Feb. 12, and Washington's Feb. 22. The latter is Sunday this year and there will be no school holiday as is usual.

CHRIST CHURCH.

A conversazione will be held on Thursday evening in the parish house of Christ church under the auspices of the young communicants. A good program of music has been prepared.

DON'T EXPECT TOO MUCH.

Printer's Ink: Do not expect too much from your newspaper advertising. Your advertising has done all that could be expected of it when it brings people to the store.

SERVING AS WATCHMEN.

Wilbur Shaw is day watchman and Fred Stackpole is on night duty at the Hersey house, on Vaughan street, where smallpox exists.

RECEPTION AND BANQUET.

Rev. Fr. Finnegan Entertains Choir Of The Church Of The Immaculate Conception.

The annual reception and banquet tendered to the choir of the Church of the Immaculate Conception by Rev. Fr. P. J. Finnegan was held in U. V. U. hall on Monday evening. There has been no more delightful social affair in Portsmouth this winter. The assemblage was not a large one, the guests numbering only 30, but the reverend host had spared no pains to make the occasion one long to be remembered and his kindly efforts were certainly crowned with success.

A musical program of exceptional quality had been arranged, consisting of solos by H. C. Hopkins, Mrs. Sadie Dickey-Simpson, Charles W. Gray and William McAvoy and a piano duet by Miss Marian and W. Wallace McIntire, the latter also providing accompaniments for the singers. John C. Dolan delivered recitations, thus adding a literary flavor to the evening's entertainment.

A most appetizing banquet, served by Cottrell and Walsh, was a fitting finale, the bill of fare being as follows:

Blue Points
Bouillon en Tasso
Fried Great Bay Smelts, Tartar Sauce
Celery, Olives, Pickles
Roast Tenderloin of Beef with Mushrooms
Stuffed Young Turkey, Cranberry Sauce
Delmonico Potatoes, Garden Peas
Banana Fritters, Wine Sauce
Chicken Salad, Lobster Salad
Neapolitan Ice Cream
Fancy Assorted Cake
Oranges, Bananas, Grapes
Rocquefort and American Cheese and Crackers
Coffee, Chocolate
The members of the Waiters' alliance attended to the wants of the guests during the banquet.

RALEIGH TAKING ON COAL.

The U. S. S. Raleigh was brought alongside the coal wharf at the navy yard on Monday, preparatory to having her bunkers filled. The Reina Mercedes will be placed in the Raleigh's old berth as soon as possible. This is the first work of the kind done under the direction of Boatswain Killen.

KNIGHTS WILL ENTERTAIN.

The annual invitation dance and banquet of Damon lodge, Knights of Pythias, will be held this evening in Freeman's hall. The local Knights will be present in full force and visiting brothers will be cordially welcomed.

Wincherman's acrobatic bears and monkeys, a headline attraction. P. A. C. fair, Feb. 16-20.

Chrysanthemums

Cut Flowers

—AT—
R. E. Hannaford's
FLORIST,
Newcastle Avenue,
TELEPHONE CON.

Seashore Property
House Lots
Houses
Farms

Should be listed with us during the coming months for the spring market. There is no expense to you by being on our list and a charge only in case of sale. It will be to your advantage to come and talk with us anyway.

FRANK D. BUTLER,
Real Estate,
3 Market Street.

Your Winter Suit

Should be WELL MADE. It is it should be STYLISH. And PERFECT FIT. The largest assortment of UP-TO-DATE SAMPLES to be shown in the city.

Cleansing, Turning And Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY,
Bridge Street.

Old Furniture
Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.

R. H. HALL

Hanover Street, Near Market.

The Evening Herald

A live local paper. Entertaining, but not sensational. HOME, not street circulation. Only one edition daily hence:— Every copy a family reader

F. A. ROBBINS,
UPHOLSTERER
88 MARKET ST

P. & W.

KING ARTHUR FLOUR,

America's Highest grade.

Beech-Nut Ham and Bacon Always to the Front.

Ballardvale Lithia, Sparkling and Delicious.

Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces and Condiments.

Payne & Walker,

Successors to CHARLES E. LAUGHTON & SON,

Exchange Block,

Opp. Post Office

FRANK JONES
BREWING COMPANY
LTD.

OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
74-2 PER CENT CUMULATIVE
PREFERRED SHARES.

We own and offer subject to prior sale a limited number of preferred shares of the Frank Jones Brewing Co., Ltd., at \$41—per share (par value \$50.— per share).

This stock is paying a dividend at rate of 7 1/2 per cent per annum from earnings and has never failed to pay a dividend in any year on the preferred shares since the formation of the company in 1890.

The business is under careful and strong management and net earnings in 1902 and 1903 show steady increase. Descriptive circular on application.

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